

Intimations.

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(Telephone No. 60.)
22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HANKOW.
THE DISPENSARY, FOOTHOW.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

THE action of Mr. POLLOCK in firing Mr. DAVID KENNEDY of the Horse Repository five dollars for nominally assaulting a coolie has caused a good deal of discussion, especially amongst the members of that privileged class who vary the monotony of life in this not too lively colony by occasionally "riding in carriages." Paltry in itself the case assumes considerable importance from two or three points connected with it, and which would seem to require some explanation. It is understood that the prosecution was directly instigated by the Government. As the alleged assault was of the most trivial character it is not easy to understand what business it was of the Government to interfere at all in the matter. So far as we can see there was no principle of outraged justice to vindicate, no broad issue at stake of the least importance either to the Executive or to any particular section of the community. The coolie who was assaulted had the same remedy ready to his hand as any other resident, foreigner or Chinese; if he felt aggrieved, on applying at the Magistrate's office a summons against his assailant would at once have been granted. But this martyr does not appear to have thought that he had any grievance and he took no steps to make himself out a victim to European brutality until instigated or prompted by some high Government official, some soft-hearted and soft-headed philanthropist who would have been very much better employed minding his own business. Here is another peculiar phase of the case. The assault was committed on January 12th, but it was not until the 26th that Mr. KENNEDY was haled up before "his Honour." It took either the complainant or the instigator of the prosecution exactly a fortnight to discover the enormity of the offence.

Mr. KENNEDY was driving along the street and a coolie, notwithstanding being warned repeatedly to get out of the way, obstinately remained an obstacle in front of the carriage. Mr. KENNEDY then "flicked" him with his whip, and only avoided running over him by the merest chance. And for this well-intended "flick" the Government is credited with hounding on a criminal prosecution against a respectable member of the community, and a sapient magistrate imposed a penalty of five dollars. Although the coolie was not in any way hurt, it must be admitted that it was very wrong of Mr. KENNEDY to "flick" him with his driving whip. However nominal the offence, it constituted an assault in law. Had the coolie been knocked down and run over he would only have got what he deserved, and as no charge of carelessness or recklessness was alleged against the driver of the vehicle, the latter would have been held

blameless for the accident. This view of the matter, and a very practical one it is, will perhaps commend itself to the person who made it his special business to initiate the proceedings at the police court.

The difficulty of driving safely through the streets and roads of this colony is only known to those who are in the habit of indulging in what should be a healthful pastime. If there are any recognised rules of the road, as in all other cities which have any pretensions to civilisation, they are wantonly ignored and it appears to be nobody's business to see them carried out. Instead of using the side-walks, which we assume were specially constructed for pedestrians, and leaving the road-ways for vehicles and general traffic, we find the pavements almost entirely neglected and the streets crowded with Chinese, who shuffle about oblivious of everything around them. A carriage comes along and the driver finds the utmost difficulty in picking his way; a confused mass of pedestrians and rickshaws impedes his every step, all his shouting is of no avail, and to save a serious accident he lightly "flicks" the leading obstructionist with his whip and passes on, generally receiving a choice quotation from the Chinese classics as a return for his well-meant kindness. We would be the last to advocate the slightest license being permitted Europeans in striking Chinese, but in point of fact there is no other way of either riding or driving safely along the streets under the existing system but by good humouredly "flicking" with the whip those who remain deaf to all other warnings. When a mandarin passes along the streets of a Chinese city a number of lictors with whips clear the way for him, and they do not merely "flick" those who happen to be in the way. This, being a national custom it may be that the lower classes of Chinese who crowd our thoroughfares do not recognise any other signal to allow a passage to vehicles. But however that may be, we contend that those of the community who drive carriages and other vehicles, and conform to the rules of the road, have as much right to Government protection as the coolies who ignore all regulations and either ignorantly or purposely place themselves in constant danger of being run over. It is not a case of a privileged class asking for special or exclusive privileges, but the community at large claiming rights for which they are heavily taxed. And we fail to recognise the philanthropy which turns up the whites of its eyes when a Chinese street obstructionist receives for his own safety a harmless reminder with a driving whip for being contumacious, and yet sanctions a white man being stripped to the skin, tied up to a whipping post in Victoria Gaol and degraded and brutalised by a semi-public flogging. The moral of all this is that the Government would find better employment in making adequate provision for maintaining some sort of order in the public streets than in sanctioning such a paltry prosecution as the one under consideration, and that justice would be rather the gainer if Mr. Acting Magistrate POLLOCK levied his legal decisions with a modicum of that estimable quality called common-sense.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

LONDON, February 3rd.
The Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor, has resigned the heirship to the throne in favor of his son Francis.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The attempt to float a new issue of capital has failed.

(From the *Avenir du Tonkin*.)

THE GENERAL MAGAZINES OF HAIPHONG.

PARIS, January 20th.
The Budget committee has unanimously rejected the project of re-purchasing the General Magazines of Haiphong.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH MILITARY BILLS.

PARIS, January 22nd.
The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Military Bill after a second reading.

THE TUNISIAN DEBT.

January 24th.
The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Bill relating to the conversion of the Tunisian debt.

FIRE AT HANOI.

HANOI, January 25th.
A fire occurred at 6 o'clock in the afternoon in the Paper Village, and was extinguished about 8. Chanceller Hauser, the commander of the Fire Brigade, was slightly wounded on the left side of the head.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, January 28th.
No incident has occurred in the Chamber of Deputies. Several groups belonging to the parliamentary majority meet every evening.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF ANNAM.

HAIPHONG, January 31st.
The Emperor Dong-Canh died suddenly on the 29th inst. at Hué.

(Special to *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

SERIOUS RIOTS AT CHINKIANG.

SHANGHAI, February 5th.
There has been serious rioting at Chinkiang. The British and American consulates and several shops have been burnt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TWO Gun-Lascars died yesterday, and were this morning solemnly buried over a wood-fire at Wanchai. They did not revive.

THE man who so murderously assaulted a Sikh at Wanchai last week was again remanded to-day, the constable being still in Hospital.

THE *Airline*, which arrived yesterday, proved so strong an attraction to fourteen sampan-men, &c., that they boarded her without waiting for permission. They paid \$14 for the pleasure to-day.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LAST night the Artillery had gun practice of a novel character on Stonecutter's Island. The electric light was thrown quickly on the water at varying distances, and blank charges were fired at supposititious boats within the field of the light.

OUR Macao correspondent in alluding to the recent decree issued in Lisbon abolishing the Colonial Boards of Treasury and creating separate *Exchequer bureaux*, gives the following new scale of salaries of several colonial functionaries, and calls attention to the anomalies inherent in such a system of distribution. The Diocesan Bishop of Macao gets \$2,700 per annum; the Chief Justice \$2,700; the Crown Attorney \$1,450; the Colonial Secretary \$1,700; the Surveyor General \$2,350; the first clerk of the Treasury Office \$700; the Colonial Surgeon \$1,000; and the chief of the Treasury department \$2,500. It will thus be seen that the highest paid official of the colony is the chief of the Treasury department, while according to the provisions of the new decree, this entity is exempt from qualifying himself by an examination in primary instruction. Our correspondent adds that this is the height of injustice and ridicule and affords a clear proof of the erratic manner in which the Portuguese colonies are administered. There is neither common-sense nor scruple in the governing bodies in Portugal; Colonial appointments, being entirely the result of favoritism and jobbery, are not only inefficient, but prejudicial to the colonies.

We hear it reported that a movement has been started by some tradesmen in the colony to form a coalition amongst themselves for the sole purpose of studying the ultimate resources of those of their new customers whom they have reason to suspect of being in what is termed the "fishy" state, and of establishing the limits of credit to be allowed them. Several wholesale and retail dealers are alleged to have been consulted on the matter, and to have readily promised to join in the secret "ring," with the laudable intention of protecting their own interests against the dangers which are inherent in the "chit" system so largely prevailing in the colony. We have purposely qualified their intention as a laudable one, as we feel convinced there is no system so injurious to trader and customer alike as that of an unlimited credit. The trader runs the risk of never being paid, while the customer is under the perpetual danger of being sued for his overcharged account, or summarily relegated to the Debtors' prison. The new precautionary measures are especially intended for the *jeuneurs d'ore* of all nationalities, and on whose inborn probity or habits of thrift acquired from good example in Europe or America, the climate of Hongkong has exercised a peculiarly dissolvent effect. It has been remarked that the passage through the Suez Canal has a tendency to obliterate in the minds of many who had been previously accustomed and trained to regular habits of life and to weigh expenses in the scale of incomes, all sense of regularity, order, punctuality and even duty and common honesty. Although we do not endorse this far-fetched hypothesis, we are sure climatic influences have a great deal to do with the loose style of living and of dealing which is observable in most of our new arrivals from England or America, particularly among the youthful fraying. This is charged with the mission of expanding bodies; it probably acts in a similar capacity with the wind, and produces a corresponding transmutation of all the moral principles, leaving nothing behind but a residuum of dormant feelings, which a sudden awakening in a Court of Justice or a transposition to the cooler recesses of the Gaol will eventually stir into life and due poignancy. We think the proposed tradesmen's coalition is a good preventative remedy for that general disease that is so prevalent among us—an extravagant use of the credit system.

A BI-WEEKLY Portuguese illustrated bazaar paper commenced its circulation in the Colony on the 2nd inst., under the denomination of *Hongkong Alegre*, or "Gay Hongkong," and under the editorship of a Mr. José D. dos Remedios. The paper, in lithographed, contains several caricatures of the Portuguese fraternity, and is dedicated to be for "family circulation." The first number contains what purports to be a sketch of a statue raised to Napoleon the 1st; the artist, by the way, forgetting to copy the Italian inscription in its correct form for *GH* *illimi giorni di Napoleone Primo*, he writes *GH illimi giorni*. This is exactly a fair case of the Macao paper, the artist's own mother-tongue—a language destitute alike of number, gender and grammatical inflections. The body of the paper consists of a rhapsody in what is intended for Portuguese verse, interspersed with various caricatures of a very indelicate character, which, like Napoleon's *illimi giorni*, probably allude to existing types of the *Cynophalus Portugalia* in this Colony. The Lusitanian language made use of in the paper is by no means unrefined, grammar being, as usual with the Macao literati, tragically murdered in almost every line. Opening the rag almost at random, we found a few lines which literally translated have an undefinable meaning: "The steamer *Ningpo* was the bearer of the news brought of our correspondent in Shanghai." The short "leader" with which the paper is introduced to its readers is a chaotic mass of nonsense. The editor fully asserts that his paper will be the "basis on which to form the literary taste of his readers." Among these caricatures there is one which is directly aimed at the English community—and this is the only reason we have thought fit to devote a few lines to the *Hongkong Alegre*. An individual is represented with the following inscriptions: "One has only to look at his feet to know that he is an Englishman." This is certainly a novel system of ethnological distinction; especially when it comes from a petty copying clerk who draws his subsistence from an English office, and from a class of people whose "phizzes" are in so many instances purely and simply living maps of China! Apart from a few other insignificant caricatures and more intelligent verses, the *Hongkong Alegre* is in our opinion an exact index of that state of intellectual emphysema, moral stagnation, and social vulgarity for which the majority of the Portuguese community of this Colony, of Shanghai, and of the neighbouring Athens of South China, stand conspicuous.

JEAN ALBAREL, the individual at Wanchai who sells wine direct from his native vineyards, has fallen a victim to his ignorance of the distinction between wholesale and retail. He has a license to sell liquors in quantities of two gallons and upwards, but the other day a servant of Inspector Swanton bought a bottle of brandy from him for forty cents. Instead of congratulating himself on having got it so ridiculously cheap he told the Inspector, who pulled Albarel up for inflicting his license. The case was before Mr. Wodehouse to-day, when Albarel, through an interpreter, said that he thought his license covered all sales.—The case was remanded.

THE declared value of Imports and Exports passed through the Customs House of the treaty ports of Japan during the year 1887-8 was as follows:—

	1887.	1888.
Exports	56,705,797.00	52,407,679.00
Imports	65,455,206.00	44,314,248.00
	131,160,813.00	96,711,927.00

Of the above the following was passed through the Customs:—

	1887.	1888.
Exports	5,625,797.00	4,364,761.00
Imports	2,173,319.00	1,451,507.00
	7,799,116.00	5,816,268.00

THE SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

Despite the unwearying efforts for thirteen hours of the principal doctors in the Colony, assisted by several Good Samaritans, Elliot Douglas, the assistant to Dr. Noble, died last night from the effects of the chloroform he had taken in the morning. An inquest was to have been held by Mr. Wodehouse this afternoon at the Magistrate's, but as the witnesses were late it was adjourned until to-morrow.

We hear that deceased, who was twenty-five years of age, was doctor of dental surgery by profession, and joined Dr. Noble about two months ago. He was weak-minded, and was latterly depressed because several robberies had been committed by the office-boy. He was to have gone to California by the *City of New York* to-day, but on Monday he said he did not think he could get away, as the police were watching him, which of course was quite a hallucination. He came here originally for the benefit of his health, and Dr. Noble recommended a sea voyage for the same reason. He is supposed to have taken two poisons, but what they were is not certain. Chloroform is believed to be one.

THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is the Statement of Account of the Alice Memorial Fund in aid of the Alice Memorial Hospital held in the Public Gardens on the 28th and 29th December 1888:—

Receipts.	
Lady, Des Voeux, assisted by Mrs. Wodehouse, Mrs. Just, Miss Salmon, Mrs. Yeather, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Bellion, Mrs. Layton, Miss Cameron and the Misses Holworthy	403.71
Mrs. Bell-Irving, assisted by Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Andrew and Mrs. Hirst	176.30
Mrs. Chalmers, assisted by Mrs. Ford, Miss Crown, Miss More, Miss Hazlewood and Miss Chalmers	580.60
Mrs. Forbes, assisted by Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ton, Mrs. and the Misses Hancock, Mrs. G. Coxon, Mrs. Hanigan, and Miss B. Cameron	186.37
Mrs. Jamieson, assisted by Misses Lamont, Misses Edgar, Miss Kneebone, Mrs. Cooke and Miss Cole	1,329.27
Mrs. Manson, assisted by Miss Withers and Miss Hopkins	235.27
Dr. Cantile	62.69
Fine Art Gallery—Mr. and Mrs. Lightwood and Mr. Ough	147.25
Bar & Grill Room—Mr. J. H. Stewart, Lockhart, Messrs. E. B. and F. Shepherd, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Thomas Doll—Capt. Clouston, Lieut. Lee, R.A., and Mr. Thimmon	376.59
Programmes	125.82
Tickets	10.75
Miscellaneous	4,329.00
	70.76
Total	\$8,035.38

Expenditure.	
Bills paid	\$2,052.24
Sole hire	4.00
Bad Cash and Discount	14.03
	\$2,070.27
Cash in Bank	\$5,118.58
Chits outstanding	846.03
	\$5,964.61
Total	\$8,035.38

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.
Audited and found correct.
A. G. DOWLER, A.C.A.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1889.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, February 6th, 1889.
H.E. Teixeira da Silva assumed yesterday the reins of Government. At 2 p.m. the Municipal Corporation and the Government Council assembled in the Senate House, and Bishop Medeiros in handing to the new Governor his *littera* made a speech referring to the financial and commercial state of the colony, to which H.E. replied in a few words. Senator Basto, Jr., President of the Municipal Corporation, in delivering the Keys of the Holy City to the Governor, expatiated upon the loyalty of the Portuguese colonies in general, and of Macao in particular, owing to the absurd system of centralisation of powers pursued by the Government. He insisted on the necessity of adopting a system of self-government, such as is in vogue in the British Colonies. H.E. having briefly replied to Senator Basto's speech, which is said to have particularly rankled in the Governor's breast—all repaired to the Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung, Monte Fort firing three salutes of 21 guns. This completed the ceremony of installation of our new colonial *dux*—*machina* in his niche.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. Co.'s steamship *Alfira*, Capt. W. Ellis, arrived late yesterday afternoon from Sydney, via Thursday Island. We take the subjoined telegrams from our files of the Sydney *Morning Herald*:—

LONDON, January 11th.
General Count Menabrea, Italian Ambassador at Paris, has officially contradicted the report that Italy had threatened to blockade Tunis if the Emperor refused to accede to the demand for the employment of Italian teachers. The parting between the Thibetians and the British at Gontang for a settlement of the

Sikkim difficulty are not yet decided. The Thibetians insist that their sovereignty in Sikkim shall be admitted.

In replying to a deputation which waited upon him in the interests of the Panama Canal Company, Mr. Floquet stated that the Monroe doctrine prevented active help being extended by the Government towards the furtherance of the Panama Canal works. At the same time, however, it was intended to accord the scheme unstinted moral support.

Mr. Sewell, United States Consul at Samoa, has been examined at a secret sitting of the Foreign Relations Committee at Washington. He stated that unless it was intended to yield to Germany the entire control of the Samoan group, the Powers must take decided action. German oppression, he declared, was entirely responsible for the division, which existed among the natives. It was important that, at least, the neutrality of the group should be secured.

The German Press asserts that steps have been taken by the Authorities at Berlin towards restoring order in Samoa.

The Spanish Government have frustrated a plot laid by a guerrilla band, who intended to effect a landing on the Spanish coast.

It is reported that the Earl of Dufferin, the late Viceroy of India, is concluding a treaty of alliance between England and Italy.

In a letter published in the *Statist*, a correspondent writing from Melbourne denounces the Melbourne land boom, and accuses members of Parliament of utilising their knowledge of State secrets to enrich themselves.

The members of the Melbourne Hunt Club have purchased a deer from Lord Derby, from his celebrated Knowsley herd. The deer will be shipped at London in February next.

The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have censured Sir Morell Mackenzie for publishing his book on "The Illness of Frederick the Noble," which contained charges against his colleagues.

A football match was played yesterday at Stockport between the Maoris and a local team. The match resulted in a draw, each side obtaining a goal.

Following upon the recent explosion of a bomb in the Royal Palace at Madrid, news is now to hand to the effect that a petard has been exploded in the Archbishop's palace at Valencia.

The truth of the report that Princess Alix, fourth daughter of the late Princess Alice, was to have been betrothed at Easter to the Czarwick of Russia has been denied.

Lord Charles Beresford intends to have in the House of Commons a resolution to the effect that the British fleet ought to be able to defend the coasts and trade of the United Kingdom, and to be sufficiently powerful to ensure the safety of the British colonies against any other two European Powers combined.

The German Government have shipped 12 guns to Africa for the expedition organised by Captain Wissman, which will shortly start for the relief of Emin Bey.

January 15th.
Russia is in rearing her army by the addition of 60,000 riflemen, besides the formation of ten new brigades of frontier guards. Large reinforcements are also to be sent to Turkestan.

The Panama Canal Company has issued shares to the extent of 60,000,000 francs. The Spanish Republics of Central America regard Senator Edmund's resolution, expressing disapproval of any European Government undertaking the construction of the Panama Canal, as infringing national rights.

Sir John Gorst, political secretary to the India Office, has sailed by the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer *Tongariro*, on a visit to New Zealand.

In a match at Castleford, in Ireland, the local team beat the Maoris by 3 goals to 3 tries.

The Reichstag has been asked to vote a sum of 2,000,000 marks to reinstate the German East African Company. Prince Bismarck intends to make a speech in the Reichstag on Tuesday in defence of the scheme.

The latest intelligence from the Sudan is to the effect that a large force of dervishes has left Dongola, and is now marching upon Wady Halfa, with the intention of making an attack upon that stronghold.

An intensely bitter party feeling has been imported into the election to the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine (Paris), for which General Boulanger and M. Jacques, President of the Seine Council, are candidates. Both parties are spending immense sums of money over the election.

Admiral Kimberley, commanding the American corvette *Trenton*, has been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, in speaking of soldiers being sent to assist the police of Ireland in evicting tenants for nonpayment of rent, declared that such an act cried to heaven for vengeance.

It is reported that the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders has been traced to Tunis, and captured there.

Sir Thomas Elder, of Adelaide, who has been seriously ill, is now better.

The divorce obtained by Mrs. Dion Boucault for a divorce from her husband, Dion Boucault, the actor, has been made absolute.

The Governor of Obok, in the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered not to permit the landing of the 200 Cossacks who arrived there in an Austrian steamer.

It is stated that the Cossacks wish to found a Russian colony at Tajura Bay.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, and counsel for the Times, stated that the evidence now being taken before the Parnell Commission as to the cause and effects of crime in Ireland, is nearly concluded. He will probably proceed with the question of the authenticity of the Parnell letters next week.

Mr. George Broderick, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, who was summoned to appear before the Commission for comparing Michael Davitt to the Whitechapel murderer, has been exonerated.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for Cork, and the proprietor of the *United Irishman*, Mr. F. J. Byrne, who was arrested for the publication of an article in that journal severely reflecting on the Parnell Commission to-day, he claimed his right to criticize the proceedings of the Commission, but disclaimed any intention to intimidate. Judgment has been reserved.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission, a witness named Jago, who was a member of the committee of the Kilroe branch of the League, swore that he and another man murdered a land grabber named Hoogan by order of the League.

The local president said, however, that the witness was obtained from the central league in Dublin.

Mr. O'Brien tendered an apologetic statement, which was accepted by the Commission.

The *Chronicle* states that her Majesty's Government are aware that Stanley is safe, but that it would be impolitic at the present juncture to disclose his whereabouts.

A scene occurred in the lobby of the French Chamber of Deputies last evening. M. Laur, a Boulanger Deputy, accused M. Floquet of having made use of secret service money to defeat General Boulanger in his candidature for the Department of the Seine. M. Floquet, rejoined by declaring M. Laur's statement to be a calumny.

M. Laur challenged M. Floquet to a duel, which the latter refused to accept, in order to prove the truth of his charges.

Mr. Floquet, however, refused to take up the challenge.

Two hundred Cossacks, who were nominally bound for Obok, in the Gulf of Aden, have arrived at Suakin, on board an Austrian steamer. They were closely followed by an Italian man-of-war, and a strict watch is being kept upon their movements.

Several American men-of-war have been despatched to Panama. Trouble is feared in connection with works for the completion of the Canal.

The Victorian Government has placed a 33 per cent. loan of £3,000,000 on the London market. The minimum is fixed at par, and tenders will be opened on the 22nd.

The loan is expected to average £103. Eighty-five per cent. of the amount of the loan will be payable on March 5th.

The loan is already quoted at a premium of 4 per cent.

January 16th.
In commenting upon the announcement of the new Victoria loan, the *Standard* this morning declares that the loan is required to enable the credit institutions in Melbourne to come easily through the strain resulting from the land boom.

The question of the colonial policy of Germany, chiefly with regard to West Africa, was debated in the Reichstag yesterday. The criticisms of Herr Bamberger and Herr Richter upon the action of Government, incensed Prince Bismarck, who declared that the strictures levelled against the Government were unpatriotic, and were calculated to injure the prospects of parleying with England upon disputed points of colonial policy. He declared that it was impossible at the present to liberate the slaves in East Africa, and considered that it would be better to try and prevent more slaves from being enslaved.

The colonial policy of Germany would not be abandoned simply because of the errors into which they had fallen, and the sacrifices entailed at the outset.

Professor Tyndall writes to the effect that the reckless conduct of Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question has enormously increased the difficulty of solving social and political problems in the colonies.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, who is about to visit Australia, states that he intends to appeal to the boundless generosity of the colonists to provide means for the support of the staunch campaigners in the Irish cause until the general elections take place.

Mr. Greenwood, formerly editor of *St. James's Gazette*, asserts that Prince Bismarck attempted to nobble that journal. Mr. Greenwood explains that he resigned his position on the paper because he was not allowed to pursue an independent policy with regard to Germany.

Mr. Steinkopf, the present proprietor of *St. James's Gazette*, denies that Germany has any hold on the paper.

The Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has, by a large majority, rejected M. Floquet's Income Tax Bill.

Sir John Gorst, Political Secretary to the India Office, who was reported to have left on a visit to New Zealand in the steamer *Tongariro*, will only proceed as far as Teneriffe.

The Boulangerists have declared M. Floquet to be a coward for declining to accept the challenge to a duel thrown out by M. Laur, in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies.

Prince Bismarck announced in the Reichstag yesterday that when the official reports had been received regarding the recent disturbances in Samoa, Germany would take definite action.

The semi-official Russian journal, *Novoye Vremya*, states that other measures are proposed, in order to raise the effective strength of the Russian army on the Western frontiers.

NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE "ANGLO-INDIA."

Finding of a Naval Court held at Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Tamsui on

ever may have been true of the palmy days of the Chou dynasty, and of those which preceded it, there can be no doubt that very little praying is done in the present day, either by husbandmen, or any other private individuals, for rain which is to be applied 'first' on the 'public fields.' The Chinese Government, as we are often reminded, is patriarchal in its nature, and demands filial obedience from its subjects. A plantation negro who had heard the saying, 'God is man, for himself, and God for us all,' failed to reproduce the precise shade of its meaning, in his own modified version as follows: 'Every man for himself, and God for himself!' This new form of an old adage, contains in a nutshell the substance of the views of the average Chinese, with regard to the powers that be. 'I, for my part, am obliged to look out for myself,' he seems to think, if indeed he bestows any thought whatever on the government at all, and 'the government is old enough and strong enough to take care of itself without any help of mine.' The government, on the other hand, although patriarchal, is much more occupied in looking after the patriarch, than in caring for the patriarch's family. Generally speaking, it will do very little to which it is not impelled by the danger, if it does nothing at first, of having to do all the more at a later date. The people recognise distinctly that the prospective loss of taxes is the motive force in governmental efforts to mitigate disasters such as the continual outbreaks of irrepressible rivers. What the people do for themselves in endeavouring to prevent calamities of this sort, is due to the instinct of self-preservation, for the people thus make sure that the work is done, and also escape the numberless exactions which are sure to be the inevitable concomitants of governmental energy, locally applied.

No more typical example could be selected of the neglect of public affairs by the government, the absence of public spirit among the people, than the conditions of Chinese roads. There are abundant evidences in various parts of the empire, that there once existed great imperial highways connecting many of the most important cities, that these highways were paved with stone and bordered with trees. The ruins of such roads are found not only in the neighbourhood of Peking, but in such remote regions as Hunan and Sze-chuen. Vast sums must have been expended on their construction, and it would have been comparatively easy to keep them in repair. But the roads have been neglected, so that the ruins of such highways present serious impediments to travel, and the tracks have been abandoned from sheer necessity. It has been supposed that this decay of the great lines of traffic took place during the long period of disturbances before the close of the Ming dynasty, and at the beginning of the present Manchu line, but making all due allowance for political convulsions, two hundred and fifty years is surely a period sufficiently long in which to restore the arteries of the empire. No such restoration has either taken place or been attempted, and the consequence is the state of things with which we are but too familiar. The attitude of the government is handsomely matched by that of the people, who each and all are in the position of one who has no care or responsibility for what is done with the public property, so long as he personally is not the loser. In fact the very conception that the roads, or that anything belongs to 'the public' is totally alien to the Chinese mind. The 'streams and mountains,' (that is the empire), are supposed to be the property in fee simple of the Emperor for the time, to have and to hold as long as he can. The roads are his too, and if anything is to be done to them, let him do it. But the greater part of the roads do not belong to the Emperor, in any other sense than that in which the farms of the peasants belong to him, for these roads are merely narrow strips of land devoted to the use of those who wish to use them, not with the consent of the owner of the land, for that was never asked, but from the force of necessity. The entire road belongs to some farm, and pays taxes like any other land, albeit the owner derives no more advantage from its use than any one else. Under these circumstances, it is evidently the interest of the farmer to restrict the roads as much as he can, which he does by an extended system of ditches and banks designed to make it difficult for any one to traverse any other than the narrow strip of land which is indispensable for communication. If the heavy summer rains wash away a part of the farm into the road, the farmer goes to the road and digs his land out again, a process which combined with natural drainage and the incessant dust-storms, results eventually in making the road a canal. Of what we mean by 'right of way' no Chinese has the smallest conception. Travellers on the Peking river, between Tientsin and Peking, have sometimes noticed in the river little flags, and upon inquiry have ascertained that they indicated the spots where torpedoes had been planted, and that passing boats were expected to avoid them. A detachment of Chinese troops engaged in artillery practice, has been known to train their cannon directly across one of the leading highways of the empire, to the great interruption of traffic, and to the terror of the animals attached to carts, the result being a serious runaway accident.

A man who wishes to load or to unload his cart, leaves it in the middle of the road-way, while the process is going on, and whoever wishes to use the road, must wait until the process is completed. If a farmer has occasion to fell a tree he allows it to fall across the road; travellers can carry until the trunk is chopped up and removed.

The free and easy ways of the country districts are well matched by the encroachments upon the streets of the cities. The wide streets of Peking are lined with stalls and booths which have no right of existence, and which must be summarily removed if the Emperor happens to pass that way. As soon as the Emperor has passed, the booths are in their old places. The narrow passages which serve as streets in most Chinese cities, are choked with every form of industrial obstruction. The butcher, the barber, the peripatetic cook with his travelling restaurant, the carpenter, the cooper, and countless other workmen, plant themselves by the side of the tiny passage which throbs with the life of a great metropolis, and do all they can to form a straggling clog. Even the women bring out their quilts and spread them on the road, for they have no space so broad in their exigent courts. There is very little which the Chinese do at all, which is not at some time done on the street. Not are the obstructions to traffic of a movable nature only. The carpenter leaves a pile of huge logs in front of his shop, the dyer hangs up his long bolts of cloth, and the flour-dealer his strings of vermicelli across the principal thoroughfare, for the space opposite to the shop of each belongs not to an individual public, but to the owner of the shop. The alleged ownership of the avenues of locomotion entails a corresponding duties in the way of repair; is not one which the Chinese mind, in its present state of development, is capable of taking in at all. No one individual, even if he were disposed to repair a road, (which would never happen), has the time or the material wherewith to do it, and for many persons to combine for this purpose, would be 'totally out of the question; for each would be in deep anxiety lest he should do more of the work, and receive less of the benefit, than some other person. It would be very easy for each local magistrate to require the village junks to dig a road, or to require the highways or roads to be repaired, but in highways or roads to be repaired, but in

thereof, to keep the important arteries of travel passable at almost all seasons, but it is doubtful whether this idea ever entered the mind of any Chinese official. Not only do the Chinese feel no interest in that which belongs to the 'public,' but all such property, if unprotected and available, is a mark for theft. Paving stones are carried off for private use, and square rods of the brick facing to city walls, gradually disappear. A wall enclosing a foreign cemetery in one of the 'ports of China' was carried away till not a brick remained, as soon as it was discovered that the place was in charge of no one in particular. It is not many years since an extraordinary sensation was caused in the Imperial palace in Peking by the discovery that extensive robberies had been committed on the copper roofs of some of the buildings within the forbidden city. It is a common observation among the Chinese, that within the Eighteen Provinces, there is no one so imposed upon and cheated, as the Emperor. The question is often raised whether the Chinese have any patriotism, and it is not a question which can be answered in a word. There is undoubtedly a strong national feeling, especially among the literary classes, and to this feeling much of the hostility exhibited to foreigners and their inventions is to be traced. But that any considerable body of Chinese are actuated by a desire to serve their country, because it is their country, aside from the prospect of emolument, is a proposition which will require much more proof than has yet been offered to secure its acceptance by any one who knows the Chinese. It need not be remarked that a Chinese might be patriotic, without taking much interest in the fortunes of a Tartar dynasty like the present, but there is the best reason to think that whatever the dynasty might happen to be, the feeling of the mass of the nation would be the same as it is now: a feeling of profound indifference. The key-note to this view of public affairs was sounded by Confucius himself, in a pregnant sentence, found in the 'Analects'; 'The Master said: He who is not in an office has no concern with plans for the administration of its duties.' To our thought these significant words are partly the result and to a very great degree the cause of the constitutional unwillingness of the Chinese to interest themselves in matters for which they are in no way responsible. M. Huc gives an excellent example of the spirit to which every reader will be able to adduce parallels. 'In 1851, at the period of the death of the Emperor Tao Kiang, we were travelling on the road from Peking, and one day when we had been making tea at an inn in company with some Chinese citizens, we tried to get up a little political discussion. We spoke of the recent death of the Emperor, an important event, which of course must have interested everybody. We expressed our anxiety on the subject of the succession to the Imperial throne, the heir to which was not yet publicly declared. 'Who knows,' said we, 'which of the three sons of the Emperor will have been appointed to succeed him? If it should be the eldest, will he pursue the same system of government? If the younger, he is still very young, and it is said that there are contrary influences, which oppose to his rule, to which will he lean?' We put forward, in short, all kinds of hypotheses, in order to stimulate these good citizens to make some observation. But they hardly listened to us. We came back again to the charge, in order to elicit some opinion or other, on questions that really appeared to us of great importance. But to all our piquant suggestions they replied by shaking their heads, puffing out whiffs of smoke, and taking great gulps of tea. This apathy was really beginning to provoke us, when one of these worthy Chinese, getting up from his seat, came and laid his two hands on our shoulder in a manner quite paternal and said, smiling rather ironically, 'Listen to me, my friend! Why should you trouble your heart and fatigue your head by all these vain surmises? The mandarins have to attend to affairs of State; they are paid for it. Let them earn their money then. But don't let us torment ourselves about what does not concern us. We should be great fools to want to do political business for nothing.' 'That is very conformable to reason,' cried the rest of the company, and thereupon they pointed out to us that our tea was getting cold and our pipes were out.' When it is remembered that in the attack on Peking, in 1860, the British army was furnished with mules bought of the Chinese in the province of Shantung; that Tientsin and Tientsin made capitalizations on their own account, agreeing to provide the British and French with whatever was wanted; if these cities were not disturbed, that most indispensable coolie work was done for the foreign allies by Chinese subjects hired for the purpose in Hongkong, and that when these same coolies were captured by the Chinese army they were sent back to the British ranks with their cues cut off; it is not difficult to perceive that patriotism and public spirit, if such things exist at all in China, do not mean what these words imply to Anglo-Saxons.

That was a typical Chinese, who being in command of a Chinese war junk in the war of 1842, hoarded one of the British gunboats before hostilities began, and asked to be the captain. On meeting that officer, the Chinese commander proceeded to remark that he himself was a 'good fien' of the British captain, and he had no doubt that the latter was also a 'good fien' to him; under these circumstances, his proposition was, that since it is evidently undesirable that one 'good fien' should injure another 'good fien,' when the impending attack began, each captain should have his guns loaded with 'fire-physic' only, and no balls. This, he said, would make 'plenty noise, plenty smoke,' and the incidental advantages would be obvious and mutual!

Let the reader imagine, if he can, a Chinese lad, who makes his living by hawking candy and nuts, leaning upon the railing of the death of His Majesty T'ung Chih, in a place placed in his basket, as certain lads of like condition did in the United States when President Garfield died; with the legend, 'We mourn our country's loss!'

On one of the main lines of travel in a populous province of China, there is a spot which the traveller whose journey follows too soon after the rains, will have difficulty in passing. On one side of the highway stands an ancient temple to the god of war, and upon the opposite side is the ruin of one of the medieval watch-towers which at short distances once lined the principal routes of travel. Between these two structures lies an utterly impassable morass. Significant confirmation of this, in the distance is seen the spider-line of the telegraph wire, which will render forever obsolete the watch-tower, and the god of war as well. Happy would it be for China, if the slender wires which now link together the widely scattered parts of the empire, might be a visible symbol of a newly created public spirit, which should animate the body politic, giving it a life and a vigour now unknown.—N. C. Daily News.

CHILDREN starving to death on account of their inability to digest food will find a most marvellous food and remedy, in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, Very palatable and easily digested. Read the following testimonial:—'I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in cases of children suffering from wasting and mal-nutrition and can report most favourably of its good effect. It has been in each case taken most readily.'—W. PRAXINIS, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent, Butte Hospital, 'Any Chemist can supply it.'—A. S. Watson & Co., (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. (Advt.)

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar, Registry Supreme Court, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [160]

KOWLOON HOTEL. J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER. [161]

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN, (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. (Advt.)

Today's Advertisements.

STEAM TO MANILA (DIRECT). THE Steamship "NANZING," Captain Talbot, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [168]

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 21st February, at NOON, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco, and return, \$320.00 available for 6 months. 350.00 To Liverpool. 325.00 To London. 310.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have (and full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central. C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [169]

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND.

A 6TH DIVIDEND of 61% on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 17th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT. THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Under-signature BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH. E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq., 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [177]

Intimations. JURY LIST, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Provisions of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1882, I have this day caused to be posted, in the Court House, a List of all men ascertained by me to be liable to serve as JURORS. The said List will remain so posted for the term of one fortnight, in order that any Person may, as the case may be, apply by notice in writing to me, requiring that his name, or the names of some other Person or Persons, may be respectively either added to, or struck off, the said List, upon cause duly assigned in such notice.

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar, Registry Supreme Court, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [160]

KOWLOON HOTEL. J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER. [161]

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality, ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN, (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China. (Advt.)

ALFRED G. WISE, Acting Registrar, Registry Supreme Court, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [160]

KOWLOON HOTEL. J. C. L. ROUGH, MANAGER. [161]

Intimations.

NOTICE. HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder Street, TO-MORROW, the 7th February, at NOON, to receive a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1888, and the Report of the General Managers, and to discuss any matters that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to 7th proximo, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [125]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 7 per cent. and Bonus of 1 per cent. or \$1.60 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this Day will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, the 4th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1889. [164]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on MONDAY, the 18th of February, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts, to the 31st of December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1889. [165]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, of TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1889, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th Proximo to the 19th Proximo, both days inclusive. By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [139]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., of the 19th day of February, 1889, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION. That Article No. 9 of the Articles of Association be altered by eliminating therefrom the words "One Hundred Thousand" and substituting therefor the words "One Hundred and Fifty Thousand." By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. [140]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder Street, on MONDAY, the 25th February instant, at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON) to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1888, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 24th day of February instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [159]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd February next, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [130]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 9th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd February next, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1889. [131]

PUBLIC NOTICE OF EXPIRY OF OPIUM FARM. THE Exclusive PRIVILEGE of BOILING and PREPARING OPIUM and SELLING and RETAILING OPIUM so Boiled or Prepared will CEASE on the 28th day of February, 1889. No bailed or prepared Opium purchased from us or our Licensees can be used after the 31st day of March, 1889, without the consent of the New Holder of such exclusive privilege as aforesaid. Dated 26th January, 1889. KHOO TEONG POH, and CHEAK TEK SOON, Opium Farmers. [161]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE. The Company's Steamship "HAWAII" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th February, 1889. [167]

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. NOTICE. The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1]

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. NOTICE. The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

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Intimations.

POLO CLUB MEETING. THE following is the HANDICAP for the "Ladies Nomination Distance Handicap" Owners up, Open, about 700 Yards.

Mr. Slingsby Bethell's "Belgie".....10 5 Scratch.
Mr. J. Gray's "White Rose".....11 4 20 yards
Captain Fletcher's "Scarecrow".....11 7 20 yards
Mr. Slingsby Bethell's "Frigate".....10 5 30 yards
Capt. Des Voeux's "Grey Friar".....11 9 30 yards
Mr. Gove's "Dandy".....11 5 40 yards
Mr. J. Armstrong's "Bouquet".....12 4 40 yards
Mr. Woodcock's "Buddha".....11 7 60 yards
Mr. Whitehead's "Reindeer".....14 7 60 yards
"Moonlighter".....14 7 60 yards
Mr. G. Bramwell's "Hussar".....13 7 60 yards
Entrance to enclosure: Ladies and Members, Free; Gentlemen, \$1.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1889. [175]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB. PRESIDENT, His Excellency Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, His Excellency Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.B. His Excellency Lieutenant-General W. G. CAMERON, C.B.

COMMITTEE, T. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Major TRIPP, J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Lieut. CRADOCK, R.N., Captain DES VŒUX, Capt. FLETCHER, R.A., A.D.C., Captain COLLINS N., 8th Regt., Hon. A. & S. Highlanders, Secretary.

PROGRAMME of Meeting to be held on the "POLO CLUB GROUND, Causeway Bay, (POSTPONED owing to the weather). 1.—One Hundred Yards Race. Open to all comers. 1st Prize \$5; 2nd \$3; 3rd \$1. 4 to start or no and prize, 5 or no 3rd. Entrance free. 2.—"Polo Pony Scoury," \$10 added to a starting sweep of \$2. Once round the course, catch weights over 11st. 7lb.; to be ridden by members of the Polo Club. Entrance \$2. 3.—Wheelbarrow Race. Open to all comers. One man to wheel another, 1st prize \$3; 2nd \$2; 3rd \$1. Entrance free. 4.—Polo Ball Race. \$10; to hit a ball round a post and back through a goal; post to be passed on the left. Entrance \$2. 5.—Ladies Nomination "Distance Handicap," owners up; weights to accompany entrance; to be handicapped by the Committee. Entrance \$2. Prize to nominator. 6.—Maze Race. \$10. Open to all comers; to ride in and out of a line of posts; any rider knocking down a post to be disqualified. Entrance \$2; 2nd Pony to save entrance.

CONDITIONS. 1.—Decision of the Committee to be final on all points. 2.—First event to start at 2.45. 3.—Events 2 and 4 open to Members of the Polo Club only and for bond side polo ponies that have been regularly played. 4.—Three ponies to start for each event or no prize. 5.—No Claims allowed. 6.—Post entries required for Nos. 1 and 3. 7.—Other entries to close before midnight February 2nd to the Honorary Secretary, Wellington Barracks. 8.—Hired ponies allowed to run, if they have been regularly played at Polo, but such ponies to run for one owner only.

J. COLLINSON, Capt. Hon. Sec. Hongkong, 31st January, 1889. [154]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB MEETING. FOURTH DAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1889. THE POLO CUP, Presented by the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB for bond side polo ponies, the property of and to be ridden by members or honorary members of the Polo Club; distance half a mile; catch weights over 11st. 6lb. Entrance \$5; 75 per cent. of the stakes to the second and 25 per cent. to the third pony. Entries to close to the Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club, on or before 5 P.M., on MONDAY, 11th February, 1889. J. COLLINSON, Captain, Polo Secretary. Hongkong, 31st January, 1889. [155]

NORTH CHINA Famine Relief Fund. THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be happy to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above fund and transmit same to the Shanghai Committee. Hongkong, 30th January, 1889. [151]

Consignees. THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE. The Company's Steamship "HAWAII" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 9th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th inst., will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th February, 1889. [167]

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. NOTICE. The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1]

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